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international review of the red cross



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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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**FRENCH EDITION
OF THE REVIEW**

The French edition of this Review is issued every month under the title of *Revue Internationale de la Croix-Rouge*. It is, in principle, identical with the English edition and may be obtained under the same conditions.

**SUPPLEMENTS
TO THE REVIEW**

SPANISH

Helen G. McArthur : Hacia el logro de un fin común. 24ª adjudicación de la medalla Florence Nightingale. Día mundial de la Cruz Roja.

GERMAN

Helen G. McArthur : Unser aller Ziel. 24. Verleihung der Florence Nightingale-Medaille. Weltrotkreuztag.

**INTERNATIONAL
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DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE
ON THE REAFFIRMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF
INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW APPLICABLE
IN ARMED CONFLICTS
(Summary of Work)

Introduction

The first session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law, which opened at the International Conference Centre, Geneva, on 20 February 1974, closed on 29 March.¹

1. Attendance

The Diplomatic Conference, convened by the Swiss Government as depositary State of the Geneva Conventions twenty-five years after the signing of the four Geneva Conventions in 1949, was attended by some seven hundred delegates representing 126 States, representatives of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and of regional intergovernmental organizations such as the Organization of American States (OAS), the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Arab League and the Council of Europe. Fourteen liberation movements recognized by the OAU and the Arab League also took part in the work of the Conference, as did observers from about twenty non-governmental organizations.

¹ See *International Review*, March 1974.

This large attendance deserves mention. In addition to liberation movements and international organizations, there were twice as many States as at the 1949 Diplomatic Conference, which was attended by sixty-three.

2. Preparatory work

The first session of the Diplomatic Conference was preceded by considerable preparatory work. The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross (Vienna, 1965) in resolution XXVII proclaimed four principles relating to the protection of civilians against the dangers of indiscriminate warfare, and urged the International Committee of the Red Cross to pursue the development of international humanitarian law.

In May 1968, the International Conference on Human Rights called by the United Nations in Teheran invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to establish contact with the ICRC with a view to making a concerted study.

In September of the same year, the ICRC told the representatives of Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies gathered in Geneva that it was renewing the effort to ensure the reaffirmation and development of humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts, as it had done several times since the founding of the Red Cross.

In 1969, the ICRC presented to the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross, meeting in Istanbul, a report on the reaffirmation and development of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflicts. The report comprised the results of the work done by the ICRC in various spheres, bearing more particularly in mind the experience and the lessons that had emerged from its practical action in conflicts over past decades. The Conference unanimously adopted resolution XIII, in which it requested the ICRC to pursue actively its efforts with a view to proposing, as soon as possible, rules which would supplement the existing humanitarian law, and to invite governmental experts to meet the ICRC for consultations on those proposals.

Pursuant to that resolution the ICRC, on 24 May 1971, convened the "Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirm-

ation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts”, to which some forty governments were asked to send experts.¹ As the Conference was unable to deal with all the items on its agenda, it asked that a second session be held, one which would be open to all States parties to the 1949 Geneva Conventions. The second session, which was held in Geneva from 3 May to 3 June 1972 and which assembled more than four hundred experts delegated by seventy-seven governments, gave a decisive impetus to the undertaking.²

Besides the two sessions of the aforementioned Conference, the ICRC held a great many individual and collective consultations. In the Hague, in March 1971, and in Vienna, in March 1972, it submitted its drafts to National Society experts and heard their views. Again, in November 1971, it consulted representatives of non-governmental organizations.

In this field, the ICRC also remained in close touch with the United Nations and closely followed the proceeding of the General Assembly, which at every session since 1968 has adopted resolutions on “respect for human rights in armed conflicts”, thereby encouraging the ICRC to continue its work.

Each time, the Secretary-General of the United Nations submitted to the General Assembly full reports containing useful suggestions, and his representatives took an active part in the two sessions of the Conference of Government Experts called by the ICRC.

The two draft Protocols prepared by the ICRC (I. Draft Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts; II. Draft Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts) are therefore the result of several years' joint effort. After being considered by the XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross which met in Teheran in November 1973, they served as a basis for discussion at the Diplomatic Conference.

¹ See *International Review*, October and November 1971.

² See *International Review*, June and July 1972.

Work of the Conference

1. Initial plenary meetings

(a) *Proceedings*

Twelve of the first nineteen plenary meetings were devoted to procedural matters.

After electing Mr. Pierre Graber, Federal Councillor and Vice-President of the Swiss Federal Council, President of the Conference, at the opening plenary meeting on 20 February, the Conference held no further official meeting until 27 February. During that week, in accordance with the practice now followed by major diplomatic conferences, the geographical groups (Africa, Latin America, the group of west European and other States, and the east European States) had numerous unofficial consultations with the Presidency and among themselves on the important problems confronting the Conference, *inter alia* the question of extending invitations to further participants, the distribution of official posts, and the rules of procedure. The consultations allowed agreement to be reached on several points.

Consequently, when the official meetings were resumed and the question of participation was considered, the Conference admitted Guinea-Bissau by consensus, that is, without putting the question to the vote. By consensus, the Conference also granted the liberation movements recognized by the OAU and the Arab League the right to participate in the proceedings, but without the right to vote. In this context, it should be mentioned that the XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross, in Teheran, and the twenty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly had urged the Diplomatic Conference to consider inviting such movements. On the other hand, as agreement was not reached on the participation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the Conference took a vote and refused by 38 to 37 to invite that Government.

The Conference confirmed officially, by consensus, the agreement reached unofficially on the distribution of official posts, namely the appointment of nineteen Vice-Presidents of the Con-

ference, and of the Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the four main Committees, the Drafting Committee and the Credentials Committee.

The Conference ended this phase of the proceedings by approving the Committee's programme of work and adopting the rules of procedure, on the basis of a report drawn up by the Drafting Committee, chaired by Mr. Chowdhury (Bangladesh), on numerous proposed amendments to the draft rules of procedure.

(b) General discussion

From 5 to 11 March, in the course of the seven initial plenary meetings devoted to general discussion, eighty delegations took the floor to state their position regarding the draft Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions—regarded as an interesting basis for discussion—and other questions relating to the application of humanitarian law.

2. Work of the Committees

It was only on 11 March, following the general discussion in plenary, that three of the four main Committees began to meet and deal with the draft Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions submitted by the ICRC. Committee II, however, started its meetings on 6 March, while the plenary meetings were still going on.

Committee I, chaired by Ambassador E. Hambro (Norway), opened the discussion on general provisions and application. One of the questions that arose was that of national liberation wars. The discussion and the adoption of the report submitted by Mr. Marin-Bosch (Mexico), at the final plenary meetings, showed that the essential provision discussed by Committee I was Article 1 of draft Protocol I—also discussed in a working group chaired by Mr. Marin-Bosch. Finally, an amendment to the draft article defining the scope of the Protocol applicable in international armed conflicts, adopted by 70 votes to 22 with 12 abstentions, asked that this type of conflict be included in the field of application of Protocol I and of the Geneva Conventions:

“ Article 1—General principles

- 1. The present Protocol, which supplements the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, for the Protection of War Victims, shall apply in the situations referred to in Article 2 common to those Conventions.*
- 2. The situations referred to in the preceding paragraph include armed conflicts in which peoples are fighting against colonial and alien occupation and racist regimes in the exercise of their right of self-determination, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration of Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.*
- 3. The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Protocol in all circumstances.*
- 4. In cases not included in the present Protocol or in other instruments of treaty law, civilians and combatants remain under the protection and authority of the principles of international law derived from established custom, from the principles of humanity and from the dictates of public conscience.”*

Committee I also began to examine other important articles such as Article 2 (Definitions), Article 3 (Beginning and end of application), Article 4 (Legal status of the Parties to the conflict) and, above all, Article 5 (Appointment of Protecting Powers and of their substitute). Amendments were proposed to about fifteen articles in draft Protocol II, applicable in non-international armed conflicts, but for lack of time they could not be discussed at this first session.

Committee II, chaired by Colonel T. Mallik (Poland) with Mr. D. Maïga (Mali) as rapporteur, was concerned with the protection of the wounded, the sick and the shipwrecked, as well as with medical transport, civil defence bodies and relief. The Committee discussed at length questions relating to definitions and it provisionally adopted Article 8 of draft Protocol I defining the wounded, the sick, the shipwrecked, and also medical personnel and units. Subject to definitive adoption, this article will extend the benefit of international humanitarian law to the wounded, the sick and the shipwrecked, and also to *civilian* medical personnel and units.

Committee II appointed a Drafting Committee chaired by Dr. B. Jakovljevic (Yugoslavia), and a Technical Sub-Committee on Signs and Signalling which, chaired by Mr. H.A. Kieffer, a Swiss expert, studied the rules relating to the identification and marking of medical and civil defence personnel, units and vehicles. The Technical Sub-Committee adopted the proposal put forward by the ICRC in the Annex to the draft Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 regarding improved signalling and identification, and hence protection, for medical services and civil defence. The experts thus approved the ICRC proposal of an internationally recognized sign for civil defence bodies (blue triangle on orange background), the issue of a special identity card for civilian medical personnel (similar to that in force for military medical personnel), improved visibility of the sign of the red cross, red crescent and red lion and sun, or the adoption of other signals for the identification of medical vehicles, such as distinctive luminous signs (flashing blue light), special radio frequencies and secondary radar.

Committee III, chaired by Professor H. Sultan (Egypt), in an encouraging manner approached the problem—hitherto imperfectly covered by international humanitarian law—of the protection of the civilian population against hostilities. Owing to the diligence of a working group presided over by Professor R. Baxter (United States of America) who at the same time was the Committee's rapporteur, the Committee adopted, with certain reservations regarding the field of application of the Protocols, Articles 43 and 45 of Protocol I and the corresponding articles of Protocol II, i.e. Articles 23 and 25, on the protection and definition of the civilian population.

Article 43, entitled “ Basic rule ”, thus reads as follows:

In order to ensure respect and protection for the civilian population and civilian objects, the Parties to the conflict shall at all times distinguish between the civilian population and combatants and between civilian objects and military objectives and shall direct their operations only against military objectives.

Article 54, entitled “ Definition of civilians and civilian population ”, lays down that:

1. *A civilian is anyone who does not belong to one of the categories of persons referred to in Article 4 (A) (1), (2), (3) and (6) of the Third Convention and in Article 42 of the present Protocol.*
2. *The civilian population comprises all persons who are civilians.*
3. *The presence, within the civilian population, of individuals who do not fall within the definition of civilians does not deprive the population of its civilian character.*
4. *In case of doubt as to whether a person is a civilian, such person shall be considered to be a civilian.*

Other articles, such as Article 44 of draft Protocol I and Article 26 of draft Protocol II, on the field of application of the rules, were only partly dealt with. Committee III did not reach agreement as to whether the Protocols should cover the protection of civilians on land alone or also in the air (e.g. in civil aircraft) and at sea (e.g. in merchant vessels).

Nor was Committee III, for want of time, able to discuss at the first session the numerous amendments submitted on various articles in the two draft Protocols.

In addition to the three main Committees, the Conference constituted an *ad hoc Committee on Conventional Weapons*, pursuant to a meeting of a group of experts convened by the ICRC, in Geneva in June 1973, and to resolutions adopted by the XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross (Teheran, November 1973) and the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The weapons concerned are “ weapons that may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects ” such as certain incendiary weapons (e.g. napalm), fragmentation weapons (e.g. pellet bombs), blast weapons, delayed-action weapons, or small-calibre high-velocity projectiles (which cause wounds similar to those caused by “ dum-dum bullets ”). The Committee, chaired by Mr. D. Garces (Colombia) with Professor F. Kalshoven (Netherlands) as rapporteur, after a general discussion on weapons and after voicing considerations regarding specific weapons such as incendiary weapons, exploding bullets and “ antipersonnel ” weapons,

adopted the plan of work proposed by the ICRC, including the convening of a Conference of Government Experts by the ICRC, subject to certain conditions.

Final Plenary Meetings

1. Reports of Committees

At the final plenary meetings held on 28 and 29 March, the Conference studied and noted the reports of its Committees. In view of the importance of the report of Committee I, the Conference had before it a resolution submitted by India which was adopted by consensus. According to this resolution, the Conference, adopting the report of Committee I, welcomed the adoption of Article 1 of draft Protocol I by Committee I.

2. Follow up

As President Graber pointed out at the final plenary meeting, the Diplomatic Conference had not concluded but merely suspended its work. It was proposed to hold a second session in Geneva, from 3 February to mid-April 1975. Pursuant to a resolution (document CDDH/52) submitted by ten delegations (Bangladesh, Canada, Egypt, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden and Yugoslavia), participants were invited to submit amendments and proposals on the draft Protocols, if possible before 15 September 1974, in order that the Secretariat of the Conference might distribute them before 15 November.

3. Final addresses

We reproduce below the addresses delivered at the closing plenary meeting of the first session:

Dr. Eric Martin, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross

As President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, I have requested the opportunity to say a few words at the closing meeting of the first session of the Diplomatic Conference, because

our institution is closely concerned with the problems that have been debated at the Conference and with the evolution of humanitarian law.

The ICRC is gratified to see the very large number of participants at the Conference and it welcomes the fact that some of the parties concerned who did not take part in earlier meetings have had an opportunity to express their views.

All of you have demonstrated, in the course of your work here, that a spirit of good will is present among all peoples. The International Committee of the Red Cross firmly hopes that the universality of the Law of Geneva will be preserved, and it is precisely in this respect that this session's discussions have shown a genuine will common to all parties that that universality should endure. That in itself constitutes a positive result of the work carried out here.

At this first session, a certain number of fundamental issues have been examined. The ICRC earnestly hopes that at the beginning of its second session the Conference will investigate the substance of the questions at issue and that swift progress will be made. It should not be forgotten that International Conferences of the Red Cross—of which States are members—and the United Nations General Assembly stressed the pressing need for the reaffirmation and development of the Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims.

The deliberations at this first session have permitted the plenipotentiaries to enter into contact with each other, to get better acquainted and to compare their views. In this connection, the 250 or so amendments that have been submitted represent a valuable mass of material that should now be studied in greater detail and its essence extracted.

The ICRC is ready to provide any information you might wish to obtain and offers its co-operation in any task that you might wish to entrust to it. It has started making preparations to convene a conference of government experts on weapons in accordance with the wishes of the Diplomatic Conference. In this connection, the work of the ad hoc Committee has enabled the ICRC to frame a plan of work and determine the terms of reference of the government experts who will meet in Lucerne from 24 September to

18 October 1974. The ICRC is very happy that this conference should take place under its auspices and will send the invitation to attend it some time in May.

I would like today to entreat you most earnestly to put to good use the period until our next session by persisting in the study of all these problems which, as you have shown, lie close to your hearts, and, moreover, to endeavour by frequent contacts to reduce the gaps between divergent points of view and to seek solutions to problems still outstanding. We are convinced that some solution may be found even to the most difficult cases.

I hope that, by renewed efforts of understanding and in a spirit of conciliation, appropriate formulas may be devised that will satisfy all the representatives of States here. May I, in this context, quote what the founder of the Red Cross, Henry Dunant, said in one of his writings:

To produce an idea that is pure, fruitful, humane; to sacrifice one's life for that idea—that is a passion sublimated in the heat of an imagination in possession of the senses and raised to the holiness of a pure ideal. But one must have greatness of heart to bring to fruition this noble idea transmuted to passion, for there can be no real success without that enthusiasm of the heart which generates energy and perseverance.

You have shown, in the course of your work here that a spirit of good will is present among all peoples. Whatever happens, cherish the universality of the Law of Geneva as one might cherish some possession of great price.

Ladies and gentlemen, it remains for me to express to you the deep gratitude of the ICRC, not only for having accepted its draft Protocols as the sole basis for discussion, but also because, in the course of the discussions and in the numerous statements that have been made, you have renewed your faith in our institution and have marked your appreciation of all that it is doing for the victims of conflicts. We urgently need your support. Please continue to grant us it.

Mr. Pierre Graber, President of the Conference, Federal Councillor

Now that we are approaching the end of the first phase of our work, I may be permitted a few remarks on the results of that phase.

Beforehand, however, I would like to give you some details about the continuation of our work.

I am pleased to be able to do so in complete agreement with the Conference Bureau, which met yesterday at the end of the afternoon and exchanged views over a wide range of subjects.

1. First of all, as I mentioned to the Bureau, the Swiss Government intends to invite participants to the second session of the Conference, starting on 3 February next year and probably lasting until the second fortnight of April. The closing date of that session cannot yet be decided for technical reasons beyond our control. That date and length of session were approved by the Bureau.

During the second session, in 1975, there will be a recess for the Easter holidays towards the end of March. In compliance with the wishes of a number of delegations, that recess should not exceed a week, and it should be an opportunity for delegations to consult their governments.

2. Several members of the Bureau have stressed that the second session should be—and indeed could only be—the continuation of the work so far undertaken, which is now suspended and will be resumed next year.

With this in mind, the Bureau in general felt that although circumstances did not warrant our abandoning the idea of a general debate altogether, they did necessitate our keeping it as short as possible so that the Committees might resume without delay and complete the considerable amount of work which awaited them.

3. The Presidency has had occasion to inform the Bureau that the Secretariat would be pleased to receive delegations' suggestions for improving the Conference organization. The Secretary-General would take them into consideration with a view to the organization of the next session.

4. Again having in mind the second session, the Conference has just this morning approved the draft resolution proposed by a number of countries and bearing the reference CDDH/52. I assure you that the Secretariat will spare no effort not only to despatch within the set time-limits the amendments already proposed and those that will be proposed by 15 September next, but also, as was

suggested to the Bureau, to assemble the amendments which are of interest to each of the Committees into a handy volume.

Finally, ladies and gentlemen, at the conclusion of the first session of the Conference, I would not omit to express thanks for their active co-operation to all holders of the various offices in the Conference, especially the Committee chairmen and rapporteurs, and the Vice-Presidents of the Conference who assisted me in the discharge of my functions. My gratitude goes also to all the known and unknown, seen and unseen persons—the interpreters, translators, secretaries and all others who will, I trust, bear with me if I do not mention them specifically—all those persons who, each in his or her own way, contributed to the smooth proceedings and the good work of the Conference.

If we look back over what we have done, we can say, I think, that a by no means negligible area of ground has been covered in the course of this session. It is true that few articles have been approved in Committee stage. However, the purely quantitative appraisal of the work done during the session would not give a complete picture of what has been achieved. Perhaps the magnitude of the Conference's assignment and the importance of its objectives demanded that the starting-points be well defined and the direction to be taken clearly marked. That was done, and consequently the interval of a year, before the second session, can be put to advantage by all participating States. Much, and the most difficult, has yet to be done, but I have no doubt that the necessary thought and consultations will continue during international meetings. It appears essential for the success of our enterprise that when we come together again in Geneva next year our work should not suffer from the interval but, ideas having been clarified, benefit from it.

* * *

Professor H. Sultan, Head of the Egyptian delegation

At the request of the Bureau of the Conference, and speaking on behalf of the gathering of plenipotentiaries, he thanked the Swiss Government, as the depositary of the Geneva Conventions, for having

taken the happy initiative of convening the Conference and for the efforts it had made to ensure its success. Their thanks were due also to the City of Geneva for its hospitality, to Mr. Jean Humbert, Ambassador, Secretary-General of the Conference, for the successful organization of the Conference, and to the representatives of the ICRC for the help they had extended to the various committees during their discussions. Finally, speaking on behalf of all the delegations, he paid a tribute to Mr. Pierre Graber for the dignity, competence, objectivity and wisdom with which he had guided the proceedings of the Conference.

Conclusions

At the end of five weeks of work, although the discussions on questions of substance hardly lasted fifteen days, any attempt to draw up a quantitative balance sheet based on the number of articles of the draft Protocols which were adopted or examined would not do justice to the results achieved. As the President of the Conference pointed out in his final address, the size of the task assigned to the Conference and the importance of the aims pursued demanded, in the first place, well defined starting points and clear directions.

Rules of procedure would need to be laid down. A general discussion would also be useful. Nor could one lose sight of the fact that extremely important matters of substance had been discussed at the first session: the material field of application (Committee I) and the personal field of application (Committee II) of humanitarian law, the definition and protection of the civilian population, and the limitation of certain conventional weapons.

In view of the universal nature of the international community assembled in Geneva, of the fact that armed conflicts were taking place at the same time as a Conference designed to restrict violence, and of the wide variety of features of present-day conflicts, one can realize the difficulty of what has been achieved, and of what remains to be achieved in coming years, to ensure that renovated international humanitarian law is adopted and applied.

With a Common Purpose

by Helen G. McArthur

Under this title we publish an article by Mrs. W. E. Watson who, as Helen G. McArthur, OC, B.Sc., M.A., LL.D., was awarded the Florence Nightingale Medal by the International Committee of the Red Cross, at Toronto in 1957, when National Director of Nursing Services of the Canadian Red Cross Society.¹ In 1971 she left the post which she had held for a quarter of a century.

She recalls some of the events in a life devoted to service, in which experience led her to a broad outlook on the Red Cross and the practical application of its principles. She played an important part in the international sphere and was one of those outstanding figures who, in various countries, have made the nurse's position better known and rendered training in the care of the sick more effective.

We are particularly glad to call upon a recipient of the Florence Nightingale Medal to express herself in this issue of the Review, which is partly devoted to that high biennial distinction which the ICRC bestows on nurses in recognition of exceptional service rendered in the course of their career. (Ed.)

*

¹ Up to this year, eleven Canadian nurses have been awarded the Florence Nightingale Medal.

I have been invited, in 1971, at the time of my retirement, to write an article to the International Review. It has taken over two years to gain sufficient perspective to carry out the assignment; for the thousands of incidents to settle into highlights of experiences in that capacity. I, at first, thought that I had to sort out my activities during the period as a full-time Red Cross nurse and the events which occurred when acting as an officer of my professional organization, the Canadian Nurses' Association. It was only when I recognized, in retrospect, that the two were irretrievably interwoven that I could begin to outline the tapestry of my life during those years. It was the common purpose of the two roles that made the time so fulfilling. To paraphrase the words of a Roman philosopher, "So far as I am an individual, my country is Canada; so far as I am a Red Cross nurse, I am a citizen of the world". The International Red Cross mapped the road I was to travel as well as serving as a backdrop to all that was to come.

Several ways to organize my many memories presented themselves. I have chosen to relate my thoughts¹ to the Red Cross principles that clearly motivated a great proportion of my actions; not an original idea since the late Dr. W.S. Stanbury, then National Commissioner of The Canadian Red Cross Society, had used the technique in a memorial lecture² to the Canadian Nurses' Association on the occasion of their 50th anniversary celebrated June, 1958. Dr. Stanbury's presentation was somewhat in reverse to mine—he related the nursing profession to the Red Cross through the Red Cross principles and called his paper "Our Common Heritage".

Humanity

At the onset of my times with Red Cross I set out to learn about those I would serve. Within the borders of my own country I found a mosaic derived from settlers who had come from many lands with differing cultures. They had retained that which they treasured in their homelands without diminishing their pride in being Canadians.

¹ International Committee of the Red Cross, *Rights and Duties of Nurses* (under the Geneva Conventions, August 12, 1949) Geneva, The ICRC 1969, p. 5-6.

² W. Stuart Stanbury, M.B.E., B.A., M.D. Our Common Heritage. *The Canadian Nurse Journal*, vol. 54, No. 10, 1958.

To some degree, learning about the needs and resources of Canadians prepared me for the broader international scene I was to visit some time later.

The first opportunity to go abroad came as a representative of the Canadian Nurses' Association at a board meeting of the International Council of Nurses in Brussels. At that time I was afforded the privilege of visiting the headquarters of the League of Red Cross Societies and those of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva. In addition, brief visits were arranged to the Red Cross Societies of France, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Great Britain.

I quickly became aware of the significance of a statement by Judge Sandstrom, a past chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies: "Red Cross is a manifestation of principles and sentiments above the divergencies which divide". At the same time I became aware that nursing was in fact practical democracy, a living example of that ancient gospel, "Love thy neighbour as thyself". Nurses of the world had taken this personal philosophy beyond the bounds of home, community, the frustration of language and the conflicts of political ideologies, and were making it work on the international scene through the oldest professional organization of women, the International Council of Nurses.

Impartiality

At the time of the 100th anniversary of the Red Cross idea, the International Red Cross Nursing Study Centre, at Lausanne, was held. It pleased me to attend with Dr. Helen Mussallem, the Executive Director of the Canadian Nurses' Association, who was acting in the dual capacity of representing the nursing profession of Canada and as a member of the Nursing Advisory Committee of the Canadian Red Cross Society. We both shared in the study centre activities in our own way. We were soon to become aware of how fortunate we had been that the great wars had not been fought within the borders of our country. Canadian nurses therefore had not, unless members of the armed forces, been directly touched by the full meaning of the Geneva Conventions and the application of the Red Cross principles in time of war. At the study centre,

attended by nurses from around the world, we were deeply moved by the experiences of nurses who had struggled with the difficult task of commands of the Geneva Conventions and the Red Cross principles. We came to recognize that it was no easy task to serve in wartime when an individual's personal national loyalties could, at times, be in conflict.

Nevertheless, each of the nurses at the centre accepted the basic tenet "That all who need care shall receive care without delay"; there could be no friend or foe if the Red Cross principles and the Geneva Conventions were to prevail. The organized profession also accepted these formal statements at a meeting of the International Council of Nurses in 1965. Thus, I was vividly confronted with the true meaning of the Red Cross principle, "Humanity".

Independence

Early in my Red Cross career I was aware that the pioneer philosophy was the basis for the activities of a voluntary agency; that is, to demonstrate how to meet needs before the government has sufficient public support to establish such services with tax moneys.

The Canadian Red Cross Society has been fortunate in the distinguished nurses who have served as volunteer officers of the Society—as honorary advisers in nursing and chairmen of the nursing committees. In the forefront were well known personalities such as Jean I. Gunn, E. Kathleen Russell, Florence H. M. Emory, Helen Carpenter and Alma Reid as advisers to the Society and to the Director of Nursing Services. I was fortunate to serve with three of those mentioned although most of my term was with the wise counsel and support of Dr. Emory. We developed many programmes initiated to meet the needs of nurses and their clients or patients.

The first such project was in 1946 under the leadership of Dr. E. Kathleen Russell. For four years the Canadian Red Cross financed the Canadian Nurses' Association to enable them to conduct a demonstration school of nursing with the primary purpose of displaying the principle of educational independence as a means of improving the quality and quantity of nurses to serve the Canadian people. The evaluation of the demonstration proved that, with

independence from the service needs of a hospital, nurses could be prepared with the available resources in less time and thus in greater numbers. In the past, the apprentice system had been a financial asset to hospitals, and it took several years for the pattern to be emulated extensively. Fortunately, before I retired the principles of this demonstration had been generally accepted throughout Canada.

Later a plan to provide bursaries and fellowships for graduate study at the master's and doctoral levels was administered by the nursing department. The awards served as an example for other sources of financial assistance to individual nurses. Qualified nurses were enabled to pursue advanced studies in special fields of nursing or related fields such as education. In later years the emphasis was on preparation for research in order to assure on-going foresight and independence from the generally accepted patterns.

The Nursing Advisory Committee of the Canadian Red Cross did not confine itself to nursing education. Studies and projects were also developed to improve nursing service. For example, the Outpost programme established one-nurse centres and small hospitals in sparsely populated, outlying communities without nursing care of any kind. Over the years from 1920 to 1970 more than a hundred communities received Red Cross assistance until such time as they could finance and administer their own health services. This usually occurred when the hospital grew to over 20 to 25 beds with a relative increase in population which created the need for larger hospitals. A fully staffed and operating unit was presented to the community and Red Cross, freed in one area, turned to another unserved community.

The nurses who served in these small, often isolated centres were true pioneers. They demonstrated their willingness to weigh the value of rural experience against the more comfortable but often circumscribed life of a nurse in a large city hospital. The demands on their time and energy were always great, but the rewards to the spirit usually greater. Similarly, satisfaction was felt by the one-nurse national nursing department which carried their experiences from one to another, and attempted to make a widely scattered nurse population feel part of a great team, both nationally and internationally.

Voluntary service and neutrality

The National Director presented opportunities for nurses to develop a broader vision of Red Cross through service in times of disaster at home and abroad.

At home : Thousands of nurses, in addition to their full-time nursing positions with a wide variety of agencies, both official and voluntary, acted as volunteer nursing advisers, committee members and teachers of home nursing as well as supervising programmes such as the sickroom equipment loan service, to carry out adequate home care of the sick.

Volunteer nurses taught thousands of lay women to care for their families in sickness and health, and at the same time prepared them to serve their communities in times of disaster.

Abroad : With the support of their employers, nurses volunteered through the Canadian Red Cross Society to serve in disaster areas throughout the world. Over the twenty-five year period great disasters, both natural and man-made, occurred. The special skills of well qualified nurses were utilized in Holland, Great Britain, Austria during the Hungarian events, the Congo, Morocco, and Korea. For the majority of disasters it was necessary to have skill in providing the right nurse or nurses to meet the particular disaster situation; i.e. public health nurses to refugee camps in Austria, and highly qualified surgical nurses for the care of the Agadir victims in Morocco.

Only to Korea was the National Director sent to do the work personally. The late Dr. W. S. Stanbury, speaking to Canadian nurses, said of this assignment: "Working under far from ideal conditions, she was able to assist not only in rebuilding the Korean Red Cross Society, but also in raising the status of nurses, and in fact of all Korean women struggling to make a contribution to the public welfare of their country". There was no doubt that Red Cross principles of neutrality and voluntary service applied together made nursing service available, no matter how diverse the cultures or the types of disaster.

Universality and unity

Unkind people might say that Red Cross nurses are nosy people, sticking their noses into every man's business. This might be excused when it is understood that the adaptability of the nurse is the reason. Opportunities to serve the young through Red Cross Youth are many and varied; opportunities to work with senior citizens have increased; work with Homemakers to care for distressed homes and the Blood Transfusion Service are just some of the fields open to the nurse in the Canadian Red Cross. Each of these activities could provide an article in itself. Suffice it to say that the National Director of nursing services had to develop a lively ambivalence to correlate the hours available in the day or for that matter in the year, in the face of the many situations that presented themselves for coordination and consultation at the national level. Certainly life was never dull.

Service with Red Cross became even more exciting when the opportunity arose to become a member (and later, chairman) of the League of Red Cross Societies Nursing Advisory Committee. Here one soon felt the impact of the principles of universality and unity. Although the pilgrimages to Geneva every two years to meet with world nursing leaders were most rewarding, it may be a sign of my provincialism when I record that the finishing touch on my Red Cross career was when I played hostess to Miss Anny Pfirter, of the ICRC, and Miss Yvonne Hentsch, of the League, at the same time, in my own country. Even more satisfying was the fact that it was at the time of the International Congress of Nurses held in Montreal in 1969. Here the common purposes of the organized nursing profession and the Red Cross were vividly portrayed.

Conclusion

It is, of course, impossible to outline the multitudinous activities that a national director of Red Cross nursing can be involved in over a quarter of a century. A review of the medal box hanging on the wall demonstrates the recognition, not of one but of thousands of nurses serving mankind at the community, national and international levels.

Of all the awards, it is perhaps the Florence Nightingale Medal received in 1957 that is most treasured. The nomination was surreptitiously handled by the Canadian officials so that the recipient could not know and protest that others were more worthy. An award specifically for nurses is special, particularly because in Canada nominations were from the names of those who served in a field broader than the circumscribed terms of reference for their positions. In my case eighteen months in war-ravaged Korea was the final argument for such a distinction. At that time in no way was I ready to retire on my laurels. Rather, it took me another fourteen years to realize that the future was opening up to new challenges so vast that it was desirable to turn the reins over to a new leader. Mrs. Nicole Marchak, my successor, displayed the qualities needed: youth, courage, university preparation, bilingualism in the two languages of the founding fathers of Canada, to cite a few. We switched horses in midstream with activities flowing in all directions—unfinished publications and programmes and many visions of unexplored areas deserving the attention of Red Cross nurses. Periodic evaluation of activities to weigh their relevance to the present-day setting has always been the rule in Canada, but now in addition there had been a more extensive survey by the Canadian Red Cross Society to ascertain the effectiveness of all Red Cross activities as well as nursing in Canada. “And Who is my Stranger”, a report of the Long Range Planning Committee was published in 1973. It confirmed the wisdom of fresh new leadership.

I had relinquished the reins with no regrets. Allan Gregg said “... to the promise, to the beauty and to the power of incompleteness. If you don’t have it—you’re through”. I have it in a new way of life, while my successor has it in unlimited quantity. The story of Red Cross Nursing will be ever new and satisfying to all who play a role in its services.

Helen G. McARTHUR

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

TWENTY-FOURTH AWARD OF THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

In its May 1973 issue, the International Review published a list of thirty-six nurses who had been selected as recipients of the Florence Nightingale Medal. This medal is awarded by the ICRC every other year, on the proposal of National Societies, and the chief aim is to honour nurses or voluntary aids for exceptional devotion in providing care for the wounded and the sick. The award is made at a ceremony which, as a rule, is held with fitting solemnity in the recipient's country. An account of such ceremonies is given below.

* * *

COLOMBIA

On 31 August 1973, in the Presidential Palace at Bogotá, Dr. Misael Pastrana Borrero, President of the Republic, presented the medal to *Miss María de Jesús Tovar Bermeo*, a nurse and head of the national relief services of the Colombian Red Cross Society. "All my memories of fifteen years work are tragic", she said in her address, "floods, fire, storms and other disasters: thousands of people in need of relief".

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

At a meeting of the Presidency of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, on 7 June 1973, the medal was presented to *Mrs. Ilona Ryskova* and *Mrs. Maria Bizikova*.

FRANCE

On 27 June 1973, Maître Carraud, President of the French Red Cross, presented the medal to *Mme Jacqueline Mallet*, *Mme Béatrice de Foucaud* and *Mme Yvonne Deschamps*.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

On 15 June 1973, on the occasion of the general assembly of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Walter Bargatzky, President of that Society, presented *Generaloberin Ilse von Troschke* and *Oberin Mathilde Verhall* with the Florence Nightingale Medal and the accompanying diploma.

GREECE

On 19 February 1974 the medal was presented to *Mrs. Virginia Zanna*, at Hellenic Red Cross headquarters, by Professor Theodore Garofalidis, President of that Society, in the presence of members of the Presidency, nurses who had previously received the medal, senior nurses, administrative officers and other outstanding figures. He spoke of the great services rendered by the recipient and of her courage, altruism and devotion to duty during dangerous missions carried out in 1940 and 1941.

JAPAN

Miss Shima Yano, *Miss Ryu Saga* and *Miss Masae Yukinaga* were presented with the medal at the Prince Hotel, Tokyo, on 28 June 1973, in the presence of Her Majesty the Empress, H.I.H. the Crown Princess and four princesses who are Honorary Vice-Presidents of the National Society.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The medal was solemnly presented to *Mrs. Keum Bong Lee*, *Mrs. Kwi Hyang Lee* and *Mrs. Soon Bong Kim*, on the occasion of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the National Society, on 27 October 1973. Premier Chong Pil Kim pinned the medal on the uniform of the three nurses.

NIGERIA

The ICRC award was presented to *Mrs. Kofoworola Abeni Pratt* on 21 December 1973, by Sir Adetokunbo Ademola, President of the Nigerian Red Cross Society.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

PHILIPPINES

At a ceremony held on 8 December 1973, on the occasion of the sixth national convention of the Philippine National Red Cross, *Mrs. Angelita F. Corpus* received the medal from Dr. Manuel Lim, a member of the Committee and President of the Society's Committee of International Relations.

POLAND

On 3 October 1973, the medal was presented to *Mrs. Helena Dabrowska* and *Mrs. Elzbieta-Klementyna Krzywicka-Kowalik* by Professor Jan Rutkiewicz, President of the Society. Numerous officers of the Red Cross and authorities attended the ceremony. In his address the President emphasized the importance of the role of Red Cross nurses, while Dr. Ryszard Brzozowski, Vice-Minister of Health and Social Welfare, pointed out that the distinction awarded by the ICRC was a tribute to all Polish nurses.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Florence Nightingale Medal was awarded to five Soviet recipients, *Mrs. Vera Sergueevna Kachtcheeva*, *Mrs. Matrena Semienovna Netchiportchukova*, *Mrs. Maria Petrovna Smirnova*, *Mrs. Djulietta Vartanovna Bagdasaryan* and *Mrs. Salipa Koublanova*, at ceremonies held in different towns.

Mrs. Bagdasaryan received the medal at a meeting held in Erevan, at the Ministry of Public Relations of the Republic of Armenia. She said that she was proud to receive the high distinction she had been awarded by the ICRC.

At the Nukus paediatric polyclinic where she is now working, *Mrs. Koublanova* received the medal from the President of the Red Crescent of the Republic of Uzbekistan, with his congratulations and good wishes.

The Vice-President of the Russian Red Cross Society presented *Mrs. Netchiportchukova* and *Mrs. Kachtcheeva* with the insignia of the distinction they had been awarded. *Mrs. Smirnova* was presented with the medal and the accompanying diploma by the Minister of Health of Kazakhstan, who conveyed to her a message of esteem from the authorities.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

UNITED KINGDOM

The two British recipients, *Miss Helen Joyce Cholmeley* and *Miss Sonia Lenie Stromwall*, received the medal from H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh at an assembly of the British Red Cross Council, on 19 July 1973.

URUGUAY

On 22 August 1973, at the Ministry of Public Health, the medal was presented to *Mrs. María Juana Marchesi de Podesta*, the first nurse to receive that distinction in Uruguay.

In a letter to the ICRC, she declared that it was an honour which should serve as an example and incentive to new generations of nurses.

YUGOSLAVIA

Mrs. Dina Urbancic, *Mrs. Cita Lovrencic-Bole* and *Mrs. Ruza Stojanova* were awarded the medal, on 24 December 1973, at a well attended meeting of the Assembly of the Red Cross of Yugoslavia, while *Mrs. Yugoslava-Polak-Bregant's* son received it in her stead.

The medals were presented by Dr. Nikola Georgievski, President of the Society, who, after evoking the memory of Florence Nightingale, dwelt on the meaning of the distinction and on the merits of the recipients.

On behalf of her fellow nurses, Mrs. Cita Lovrencic-Bole said that this was an honour for all nurses in the country. She stressed the importance of the humanitarian mission of the Red Cross, which was to rally and lead young generations in the spirit of Red Cross principles and to ensure that all should fulfil duties which might be summed up in a few words: "may man act with humanity towards man".

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

Africa

ICRC regional delegates in West and Central Africa have over the past few weeks visited places of detention in four countries. Everywhere, they established contact with the government authorities and leaders of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

First of all, two delegates were in the *Islamic Republic of Mauritania* from 11 to 16 February, on an initial visit to places of detention. At Nouakchott, they saw some twenty detainees held in the Ksar prison for reasons or offences of a political nature. The delegates spoke to them without witnesses and provided them with relief supplies.

In March, two delegates in *Liberia* visited the Monrovia prison before proceeding to *The Gambia*, where they visited two prisons.

Finally they spent a few days in *Senegal*. At Ziguinchor, the delegates visited the hospital run by the PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands), where they were able to see the use that was being made of recent ICRC donations of medicaments and an ambulance to a value of 40,000 Swiss francs.

Togo

The ICRC recently installed at the office of its regional delegation for West and Central Africa, at Lomé (Togo), a radio station which established its first contact with Geneva at the end of March.

The station was set up with the agreement of the Togolese Government. It is part of the emergency world network established with National Societies and operating on special frequencies. Similar stations already operate at the Caracas headquarters of the ICRC regional delegation for Latin America and in the National Societies of about a dozen countries in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Asian sub-continent

The transfer of civilians, conducted jointly by the ICRC and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, is continuing.¹

In Bangladesh, the ICRC has turned its *relief programmes*—food distribution, dispensaries, schools and the construction of shelters—over to the Government and to welfare organizations such as CONCERN, CORR and the Mennonites Central Committee.

Two of these programmes have yielded the following results: the three anti-scabies centres opened by the ICRC in 1973 for non-local communities treated 53,000 patients in one year. The plan for the construction of shelters resulted, in fourteen months, in the housing of 15,700 families (more than 93,000 persons). In addition, twenty-two schools and eleven mosques were built; 5.6 km of drain pipes were laid and 400 latrines installed. One thousand volunteers took part in the action, so that it was possible to use 98 per cent of the funds available (US\$ 193,000) for the purchase of basic materials.

Lastly, the *Central Tracing Agency* transmitted altogether 16.4 million family messages among the three countries from the beginning of the action.

* * *

During the first quarter of 1974 the ICRC regional delegate for South-East Asia visited places of detention in Singapore and the Philippines.

In a *Singapore* prison he saw thirteen detainees held for offences or reasons of a political nature.

Accompanied by another delegate, the regional delegate visited more than 2,700 detainees in twenty-one places of detention in the *Philippines*. About six of the camps in the south were being visited for the first time. Relief supplies to a value of 5,000 Swiss francs were distributed to the detainees, in co-operation with the National Society.

¹ See article on this subject in the *International Review* of April 1974.

Middle East

Israelo-Arab conflict

The ICRC continued its activities on behalf of prisoners of war during February and March 1974.

In the *Syrian Arab Republic*, on 1 March 1974, ICRC delegates made their first visit to sixty-five Israeli prisoners of war, two of whom were wounded. A second visit was made at the end of March.

In *Israel*, ICRC delegates continued their regular visits to about 400 Syrian, Iraqi and Moroccan prisoners of war. The ninety Egyptian prisoners of war captured after 22 November 1973 were all repatriated in January and February 1974.

Occupied territories

When the October 1973 conflict came to an end, the ICRC resumed its work for the benefit of the Arab civilian population in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967. Further, as from November 1973, its delegates were able to proceed to newly occupied Egyptian territory on the western bank of the Suez Canal. In the course of several visits the delegates discussed with the inhabitants of that region the problems with which they had to contend.

The ICRC delegates were for the first time authorized to go into newly occupied Syrian territory on the Golan Heights early in March. Three visits to that area have been made since then.

Resumed family reuniting operations

In the territories occupied by Israel and the Arab Republic of Egypt, the ICRC has resumed its action for the reuniting of dispersed families. Those operations were interrupted by the October 1973 conflict. On 20 March 1974, the first operation took place on the El Qantara road, and civilians stranded by the war were able to return home; 153 returned to Gaza and the Sinai, and fifty-eight to Cairo. A further operation took place on 27 March, when seventy-three persons left the Arab Republic of Egypt for occupied Gaza-Sinai territory, and forty-eight went the opposite way.

Student travel

In March the ICRC also resumed the transfer from Gaza of Palestinian students who wanted to go to Cairo for their university studies. Two such operations enabled this passage for 392 students.

During the same month, fifty-two students left Gaza for Algeria, at the invitation of the Algerian Government. They passed through Jordan.

Yemen Arab Republic

In January 1974, an ICRC delegate visited the Radah and "La Citadelle" prisons at Sana'a, and the Shabaka prison at Taiz. Altogether he saw more than 800 detainees.

Mission of delegate-general for Latin America

Mr. S. Nessi, ICRC delegate-general for Latin America, has completed the mission which he started on 24 January 1974.¹

In Chile, where he arrived on 10 February, the delegate-general conferred with the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and other government authorities about the ICRC's activities in Chile since September 1973, and more particularly about certain fundamental humanitarian problems still confronting the ICRC. Mr. Nessi also had talks with the Chilean Red Cross leaders, who have lent invaluable support to the ICRC action, and he drew up, with the ICRC delegation in Santiago, a programme of action for the coming months.

At the close of his mission to Chile, towards the end of February, the delegate-general spent a few days in Bolivia, where he had talks with the Minister of the Interior and the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and then in Peru, where he met senior officials of the National Society.

Chile

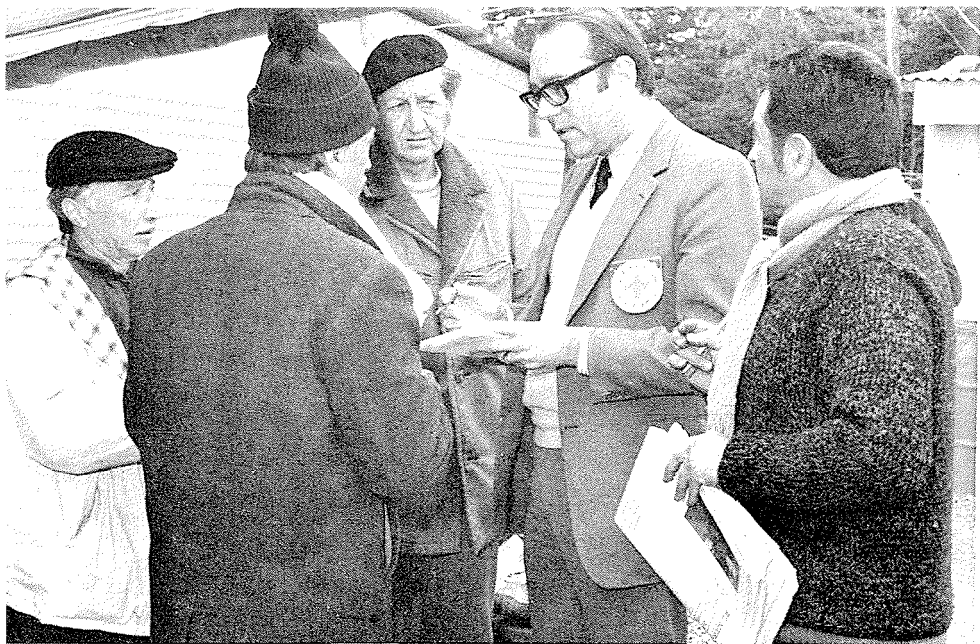
Continuing the programme which began in September 1973, ICRC delegates, in February and March, visited more than 5,300

¹ See *International Review*, March 1974.



At the frontier between Hongkong and the People's Republic of China, the ICRC delegate-general for Asia and the head of the ICRC delegation in South Vietnam are present for the arrival of 43 South Vietnamese being repatriated after being taken prisoner during the Paracel Islands incident and released by the Chinese authorities (see **International Review**, March 1974).

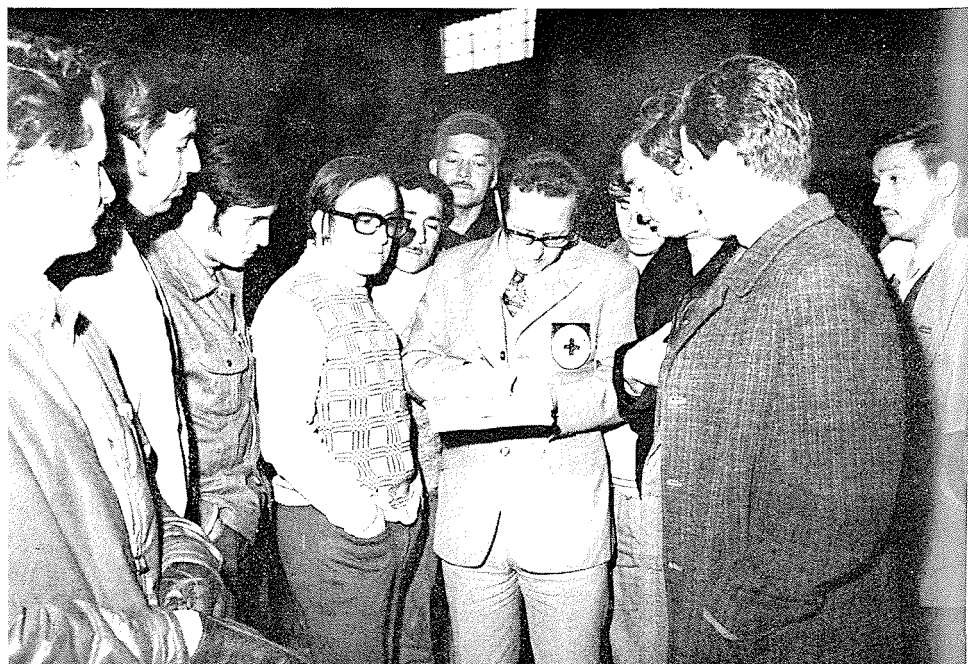
Photo Hong-Kong Government



The ICRC delegate-general for Latin America talking with detainees on Dawson Island...

VISITS TO POLITICAL DETAINEES IN CHILE

... and the head of the ICRC delegation in Chile with detainees in the Pudeto barracks at Punta Arenas (December 1973).

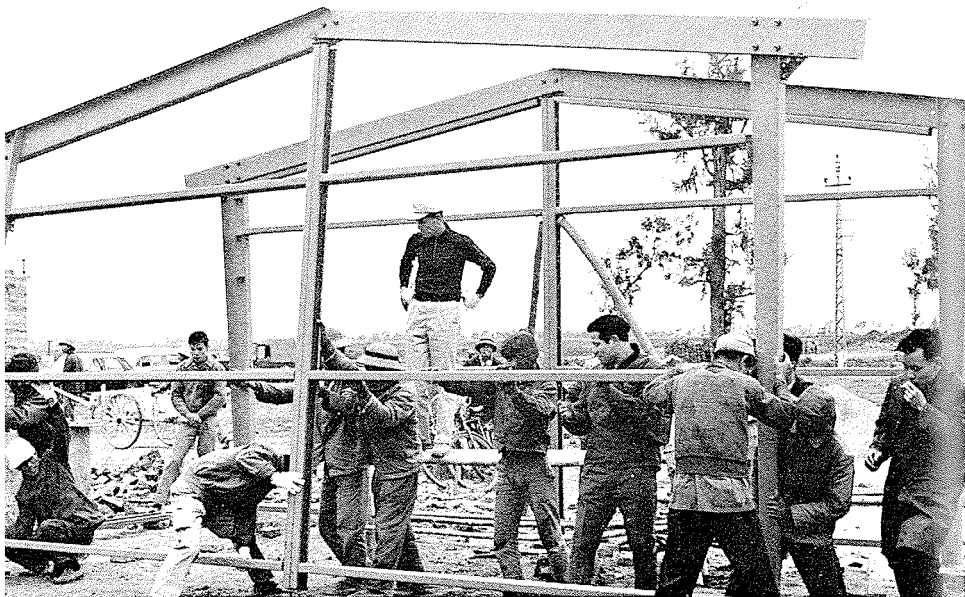




SYRIA

In December 1973, the head of the ICRC delegation in Syria visits Syrian civilians whom the war has driven from the Golan Heights, and inquires about their needs.





DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

The international Red Cross housing programme continues.

Photos Teikmans/IOG



political detainees in 45 places of detention throughout the country. Some barracks (*regimientos*) and interrogation centres, however, are closed to the ICRC delegates.

In the same two months, the ICRC, continuing its material assistance, distributed 2,800 blankets, 500 mattresses, medicaments, foodstuffs and other comforts in the places of detention visited.

Towards the end of January, the ICRC delegates initiated a programme of assistance to the families of political detainees. This programme reached a hundred families in February; at present 1,900 families (about 9,000 people) are receiving benefit from it, in the form of foodstuffs, clothing, blankets and direct financial aid. In view of the extent of the needs, the ICRC has allocated 100,000 Swiss francs for the development of this programme in co-operation with the Chilean Red Cross.

The ICRC delegation in Chile at present comprises twelve delegates from Geneva (including three doctors and two Central Tracing Agency experts) and about an equal number of local employees (secretariat and technical staff).

Bolivia

The ICRC regional delegate for South America was in Bolivia from 11 to 24 March, in order to appraise the situation of the Bolivian Red Cross and, for that purpose, to contact the Minister of Health and the new "Interventor", and to confer with government authorities on the continuation of the ICRC's traditional activities in Bolivia.

During the second half of March, the regional delegate visited seven places of detention where he saw more than 200 political detainees. In co-operation with the Bolivian Red Cross, he provided them with comforts, mostly in the form of blankets, mattresses and medicaments to a value of almost 5,000 Swiss francs.

The regional delegate had talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the question of the signing and ratification by Bolivia of the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

IN GENEVA

Death of Mr. Pierre Boissier, member of the ICRC

It was with shocked dismay that the International Committee learned that Mr. Pierre Boissier was killed in an accident on 26 April 1974. Mr. Boissier, who devoted his life to the ICRC since 1946, had been elected a member last year.

Mr. Boissier was the very personification of the Red Cross spirit. In Cyprus (1964), Israel (1967), Lebanon (1971), India (1972), and elsewhere, he carried out many missions, often difficult, with intelligence, humanity and exemplary courage.

Both in the field and in his daily life, it was his philosophy that man should strive always to surpass himself, and this noble concept of practical action led him to give of himself more than his fragile health should have borne. A few years ago, he returned to Geneva from a distant mission, exhausted by his efforts in the defence of prisoners and civilian victims of war. His courage came from his faith and his will to serve in the most efficient way the Red Cross, which he saw as one of the few institutions still motivated today by humanitarian feelings.

Not only in action did he put his ideals into practice: he was a thinker, a perceptive writer, a historian whose work was based on a profound knowledge of historical events. After his appointment as an ICRC delegate in 1946, he first devoted himself to the legal protection of prisoners of war, and it was that experience which he condensed in *L'épée et la balance*, which was published in 1953. He then became the historian of the ICRC which wished to publish a book covering the century of its existence. The first volume, *De Solféрино à Tsouchima*, well documented and written in vivid style, appeared in 1963. He was the author also of studies on law and history published in various reviews, particularly in

International Review, to which he frequently contributed essays on the early years of the Red Cross, legal assistance and, more recently, Florence Nightingale and Henry Dunant.

There was also a third aspect to his activity; he was a lively inspirer, with an open mind. He adopted as his own the Henry Dunant Institute which, during the Centenary Congress, the International Committee, the League and the Swiss Red Cross decided to found jointly, and of which he was appointed Director in 1966. He launched himself with enthusiasm into the venture, working out study programmes, promoting collection drives, making plans for the new offices which the Institute moved into last month. It was as the Director of the Institute that Mr. Boissier had for several years been in charge of ICRC delegate training, in which he proved himself to be a leader capable of infusing a humanitarian vocation in men.

How great a loss for the Red Cross as a whole is Pierre Boissier's death, and how faithfully and gratefully will the International Committee remember his remarkable personality and his work !

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717. — **Le Croissant-Rouge et mon pays.** Ed. arabe/Afrique du Nord. 1972 ; in-8, 79 p., Fr. 1.—.
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725. — **Rapport d'activité résumé de 1969 à 1972** (présenté à la XXII^e Conférence internationale de la Croix-Rouge ; Téhéran, 1973). 1973 ; in-4, 24 p. Fr. 5.—.

Summary Report of Activities from 1969 to 1972 (submitted to the XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross ; Teheran, 1973). 1973 ; in-4, 22 p. Fr. 5.—.

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726. — **Le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge et le monde arabe.**
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727. — **Rapport sur les travaux de la Conférence d'experts gouvernementaux sur la réaffirmation et le développement du droit international humanitaire applicable dans les conflits armés (seconde session).** — Genève, 1972 ; 2 volumes ; in-4, de 212 et 127 p. Fr. 25.—.
- Report on the Work of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts (second session).**
— Geneva, 1972 ; 2 volumes in-4 of 209 and 116 p. Fr. 25.—.
- Informe sobre los trabajos de la Conferencia de expertos gubernamentales sobre la reafirmación y el desarrollo del derecho internacional humanitario aplicable en los conflictos armados (segunda reunión).** — Ginebra, 1972 ; 2 volúmenes de 219 p. y 118 p. Fr. 25.—.
728. — **Les armes de nature à causer des maux superflus ou à frapper sans discrimination.** — Genève, 1973 ; in-8, 80 p. Fr. 12.—.
- Weapons that may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects.** — Geneva, 1973 ; in-8, 72 p. Fr. 12.—.
- Armas que pueden causar males superfluos o dañar sin discriminación.** — Ginebra, 1973 ; in-8, 84 p. Fr. 12.—.
729. — **Statuts du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (du 21 juin 1973).** Genève, 1973 ; 4 p.
- Statutes of the International Committee of the Red Cross (June 21, 1973).** Geneva, 1973 ; 4 p.
730. — **Projets de Protocoles additionnels aux Conventions de Genève du 12 août 1949. Commentaires.** Genève, 1973 ; in-4, 182 p. Fr. 20.—.
- Draft Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. Commentary.** Geneva, 1973 ; in-4, 176 p. Fr. 20.—.

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XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross; Teheran, November 1973. Resolutions. in-8, 29 p. Fr. 3.—.

XXII Conferencia Internacional de la Cruz Roja; Teherán, noviembre de 1973. Resoluciones. in-8, 26 p. Fr. 3.—.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

STANDING COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

The Standing Commission of the International Red Cross held a meeting in Geneva on 24 April 1974. The meeting, under the chairmanship of Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris (Australia), was the first since the re-election of the Commission by the XXIInd International Conference.

In addition to its Chairman, the meeting assembled Mrs. Farid Issa-el-Khoury (Lebanon), Vice-Chairman; Mr. George Aitken (Canada); Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh (United Kingdom); Dr. Nadejda Troyan (USSR); two representatives of the International Committee, Mr. Eric Martin, President, and Mr. Roger Gallopin, President of the Executive Board; and two representatives of the League, Mr. J. Barroso, Chairman, and Mr. E. Villanueva, Treasurer General. Mr. T.W. Sloper attended the meeting as technical adviser.

The Commission started with a survey of the work of the International Conference held in Teheran in November 1973. It welcomed the results of that Conference and its excellent organization. It decided, however, to consider at its next meeting whether any improvements could be made in the running of conferences in general. The decision regarding the venue and date of the next International Conference was deferred to the autumn meeting.

The Standing Commission then considered the work undertaken with regard to the development of humanitarian law since the first session of the Diplomatic Conference recently held in Geneva. It voiced the hope that the difficulties encountered at the first session might be smoothed out at the second session, and that the Diplomatic Conference would adopt a more realistic approach that would safeguard the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and of humanitarian law.

The Commission was informed of the progress made in the "major study" on the reappraisal of the role of the Red Cross. It also discussed the proposed 1975 conference on the theme "the Red Cross and peace".

Lastly, the Commission discussed some of the current activities of international Red Cross institutions.

A JOINT ICRC-LEAGUE INFORMATION KIT

At the Third General Meeting of Heads of Information and Public Relations Services of National Societies,¹ at Varna (Bulgaria) in June 1973, the desire for closer co-operation between Red Cross national and international Information Services was expressed. The ICRC and the League have therefore decided to issue jointly, several times a year, an information "kit" in French, English and Spanish.

The "kit", entitled *Contact*, will provide National Societies with news, articles and photographs which they may use for their own publications or submit to the press, so as to give them the widest possible publicity. The first issue, which appeared in April, contained six contributions ranging from a description of relief work by the Icelandic Red Cross to a report—given in a later page of this *Review*—on international Red Cross assistance in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

¹ See *International Review*, August 1973. pp. 431 *et seq.*

Indo-China

In our last issue, we published a circular letter sent to National Societies on 18 March 1974, informing them that Mr. O. Stroh's functions as Director of the Indo-China Operational Group (IOG) were being taken over in April by Mr. J. P. Hocké and Mr. J. P. Robert-Tissot, Directors of Operations in the ICRC and the League. IOG will, however, continue to work in Geneva, where it will serve both institutions.

Democratic Republic of Vietnam

Components of prefabricated dwellings are being regularly supplied to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Republic of Vietnam

International Red Cross assistance in the Republic of Vietnam consists essentially of medical care and the distribution of relief supplies to displaced persons.

Besides this, several teams are at work in the Republic of Vietnam.

Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam (PRG)

Medical and surgical equipment is being provided for the 250-bed hospital in the area controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam (PRG).

Laos

Three medical teams are working in Laos. A Japanese Red Cross team is based at Pak Lay (about 150 km west of Vientiane)

while a mobile team sent by the Swiss Red Cross is at work at Luang Prabang (180 km north of Vientiane). The third team, supplied by the French Red Cross and which also is mobile, is co-operating with the Laotian Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization (WHO) in a malaria control campaign covering some 160,000 persons in an area north of Vientiane.

Relief operations consist mainly in the distribution of clothing, mats, medicaments and food in areas with a high concentration of displaced persons.

Pathet Lao

In February, the ICRC delegate in charge of international Red Cross assistance in Laos stayed three days at Sam Neua with leaders of the Lao Patriotic Front (LPF). He was received by H.H. Prince Souphanouvong, President of the Central Committee of the LPF. He also conferred with a Foreign Affairs representative of the Central Committee and with officers of the Health Services and the " Pathet Lao Red Cross ". The talks dealt with the Red Cross assistance programme and treaty activities, and the work of the Tracing Agency.

Following this visit and in line with the assistance which the Red Cross has for a number of years been rendering the LPF, a 1.5 ton relief consignment (including 5,000 blankets, 3,000 articles of clothing, medicaments and medical equipment) was presented to Colonel Soth Phetrasy, a Pathet Lao representative, in Vientiane on 9 March 1974.

Khmer Republic

Continued hostilities call for intensified Red Cross medical action, while relief distributions in the Khmer Republic are being reduced for logistic reasons.

A Swedish Red Cross surgical team is at work at Kompong Chhnang. A joint team provided by the Danish and Norwegian Societies is at Kompong Thom. Finally a third team, supplied by the Belgian Red Cross, is at Svay Rieng. These teams tend the civilian population and the wounded.

At Phnom-Penh, two teams are busy in refugee camps while a third team, sent by the Swiss Red Cross, is working in the university pediatric hospital.

Red Cross relief activities have been intensified following the influx of new refugees to Phnom-Penh. In the provinces, despite transport difficulties, the Khmer Red Cross and AICR delegates assisted some 60,000 families or 300,000 persons, in 1973.

Democratic Republic of Vietnam

Soon after the Indo-China Operational Group (IOG) ¹ was set up in December 1972 to promote and co-ordinate Red Cross international assistance plans for the various countries in Indo-China, it was called upon to organize and finance an emergency housing project to provide houses for 50,000-100,000 homeless persons in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Three months after the arrival of the first consignment of components of prefabricated houses, *Contact* ² asked Mr. André Teikmans to reply to some questions on the progress of the project. Mr. Teikmans, a Swedish architect in Geneva in charge of the co-ordination of the emergency housing project, has just returned to Switzerland after spending several weeks in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Contact: Mr. Teikmans, as Geneva co-ordinator of the emergency housing project in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam you have just carried out a second mission lasting three weeks in Indo-China. What made your trip necessary?

Mr. Teikmans: In the first place, I had to see for myself how the infrastructural work was proceeding in those towns where the scheme started: Hanoi, Haiphong and Nam Dinh. Since my last visit to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam last January with

¹ Last month, we published a circular concerning changes in IOG responsibilities and organization as from April 1974.

² A new information bulletin mentioned earlier, from which this article is taken.

Mr. Stroh, IOG Director, a great deal has been done. In Haiphong, that stage of the work (levelling the ground, preparing foundations, laying the mains for drinking-water, electricity and sewage, etc.) is almost complete, while at Hanoi and Nam Dinh, eighty kilometres to the south-east, it is far advanced.

I had useful meetings with the Vice-Minister for Construction and his staff of architects and town planners, and also with North Vietnamese Red Cross leaders who have done a great deal to facilitate our task.

At the same time, I was able to obtain a good idea of the work completed so far by the technicians from Japan, Finland and Sweden who were sent over by the firms supplying the prefabricated houses. They will stay a few weeks in the country, to supervise the first operations involving the assembly and fixing of the components and to train their Vietnamese counterparts.

Contact: How is the assembly of the prefabricated housing progressing?

Teikmans: In Haiphong, at the end of April, 52 buildings, containing 312 homes for over 1,500 persons, will be ready for occupation. In Hanoi, we are working in two different areas. Twelve buildings, containing a total of seventy-two dwellings for 300 persons, will be ready in the Bach Mai hospital area by the middle of May. In Kim Lien district we are setting up about sixty dwellings for some 350 persons, and at Nam Dinh, 144 dwellings for about a thousand homeless will be ready by mid-May.

Contact: Where are they living now?

Teikmans: When their homes were destroyed, most of them found shelter with relatives or friends. A number fixed up temporary shelters for themselves, sometimes made from pathetically inadequate materials. Such dwellings, as you may well imagine, are extremely rudimentary and cannot resist the climatic conditions prevailing in the country for very long, I mean especially in the rainy season.

Contact: By the way, will these climatic conditions not create problems as regards the maintenance of prefabricated houses?

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Teikmans: Yes indeed. Although the scheme is to meet an emergency, the dwellings are not temporary; they are expected to last for at least thirty years in spite of great humidity, rain, high temperature, and wind. The average relative humidity in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is 80 per cent. In some cases it may be as high as 100 per cent. The average rainfall is 1.50 metres a year. During the hotter months, the temperature may easily go up to 35 or 40 degrees centigrade. Climatic conditions have been carefully studied, both as regards the general housing plan and the nature of the materials used.

While the maintenance of metal units from Japan is relatively easy, in the case of wood special treatment is required, particularly against termites and decay.

That is another reason why we are careful to provide dwellings of the same quality in a district or even in a locality, so that future maintenance by the occupants may be more convenient. It will greatly ease the solution of the same practical problems under identical material and climatic conditions. The North Vietnamese authorities contemplate bringing heads of families together from time to time in what can be described as maintenance co-operatives, to which residents can come with their problems and seek advice.

Contact: How are the prefabricated houses assembled?

Teikmans: The assembly of the prefabricated components has been so devised as to make it possible for workers who are not specialized eventually to carry out the work themselves. For the time being, as I have already mentioned, a number of foreign technicians provided by the firms are supervising the assembly work in the presence of Vietnamese who will soon take over responsibility for such operations. Besides, the prefabricated components are accompanied by instructions about storage, assembly and maintenance, and there are illustrations to demonstrate what is to be done.

Contact: Could you tell us briefly what a prefabricated dwelling looks like?

Teikmans: Each building consists of four or six dwellings or family units. A dwelling covers a surface of 20 to 25 square metres, and is composed of one or two rooms. A small courtyard separates the room from the kitchen-bath unit with its reservoir. The sanitary installations are outside. All rooms have electric light.

Obviously, these dwellings cannot from the outset satisfy the requirements of all inhabitants. However, each type of house can easily be adapted by the addition of extra windows, insulation, verandahs, or made larger by converting two houses into one.

Contact: What has been planned for the future?

Teikmans: We have ordered from Japan, Finland, Sweden and the Federal Republic of Germany a total of 4,000 family dwellings, to accommodate some 25,000 people. Half of these houses have been delivered or are en route. The remainder will have been delivered by the end of the year.

The intention is, of course, to install prefabricated houses also in other districts where required. Several sites have been chosen and work on the infrastructure could begin.

In any case, the IOG's emergency programme cannot solve the general housing problem in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. It is after all, as its name clearly shows, an emergency measure, just one measure, in fact, of a number which are interconnected. The International Red Cross has merely started something which we hope will be followed up by other private bodies and by governmental organizations.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

A WORD ABOUT FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Throughout her life, Florence Nightingale was a prolific letter writer. It has been estimated that she wrote 12,000 letters to her family and friends and to other people who are now hardly known and whose connection with her is difficult to discern. One such person was Catherine Marsh, to whom Florence Nightingale wrote six letters between 1877 and 1892. Those letters, according to the *British Nursing Times* of 8 November 1973, are now in the Boston University's records on the history of nursing. There is scant information about the connection between the two women and about Miss Marsh, who is not mentioned in any biography of Florence Nightingale.

She was the daughter of a clergyman, the author of several books, very active in philanthropy, and in 1886 worked in a London hospital during a cholera epidemic. She did a great deal of social work, was concerned for sick soldiers and tried to set up convalescent homes for the working class. Florence Nightingale, in one of her letters, mentions a book entitled "The Hero", which might well be one written by Catherine Marsh and published under the title of "A Hero in the Battle of Life". A further interest shared by the two was apparently their religion.

Nursing Times has now published a summary of the six letters which have just come to light. They reveal Florence Nightingale's high opinion of nursing as something more in the nature of missionary work than the mere administering of care. She wanted no truck with young ladies wishing to become nurses because it was the fashion to do so, as was the case towards the end of the 19th century. In 1877 she wrote Catherine Marsh that she was seeking nurses for the London hospital. A few years later she wrote of other matters, problems in India, opium in Siam, preaching the Gospel among the poor. She was continually seeking news on subjects of interest to her, such as the lot of the nurse, social reform, the

situation in India. She insistently demanded assistance for that country, for she learned that Miss Marsh had sent some Cambridge students on a mission to China and in one of her subsequent letters she urged that some students from Cambridge should go to India.

The letters show that Florence Nightingale was aware that nursing was, not Miss Marsh's essential concern; she mentioned that subject, but not to the exclusion of others which the two women had taken very much to heart. It is clear that Florence Nightingale was a woman of wide interests ranging far beyond those epitomized by the oft-invoked image of "The lady with the lamp".

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

ART. 1. — *International Committee of the Red Cross*

1. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

2. It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.¹

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be *Inter arma caritas*.

ART. 4. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be:

- (a) to maintain the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as proclaimed by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition;
- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions;

¹ The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term "National Red Cross Societies" includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties;
- (e) to ensure the operation of the Central Information Agencies provided for in the Geneva Conventions;
- (f) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities;
- (g) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension;
- (h) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

2. The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — *Membership of the ICRC*

The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. It shall comprise fifteen to twenty-five members.

**THREE RECENT ICRC PUBLICATIONS
ISSUED FOR THE DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE
ON THE REAFFIRMATION AND
DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL
HUMANITARIAN LAW APPLICABLE IN ARMED
CONFLICTS**

**Draft Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of
August 12, 1949**

Geneva, 1973; 8vo, 46 pp. Sw. Fr. 10.—

**Draft Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of
August 12, 1949**

Commentary

Geneva, 1973; 8vo, 176 pp. Sw. Fr. 20.—

**Weapons that may cause Unnecessary Suffering or have
Indiscriminate Effects**

Report on the Work of Experts

Geneva, 1973, 72 pp. Sw. Fr. 12.—

ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadave, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne 3000*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, Amin Court Building, Motijheel Commercial Area, *Dacca 2*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, 1050 *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515, *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S. S. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1H6*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague 1*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1471 *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FIJI — Fiji Red Cross Society, 193 Rodwell Road, P.O. Box 569, *Suva*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 168, 00141 *Helsinki 14*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris*, CEDEX 08.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — German Red Cross of the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3ª Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, 1ª Avenida entre 3a y 4a Calles, N° 313, *Comayagüela, D.C.*
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, *Budapest V*. Mail Add.: 1367 *Budapest 5*, Pf. 249.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Öldugötu 4, Post Box 872, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Djalan Abdul Muiz 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Av. Villa, Carrefour Takhté Djamchid, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 1-1-5 Shiba Daimon, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KHMER REPUBLIC — Khmer Red Cross, 17 Vithei Croix-Rouge khmère, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- KOREA DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam Sandong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, *Kuwait*.
- LAOS — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.

- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC — Libyan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, *Luxembourg*.
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAWI — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre* 3).
- MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional n° 1032, *México 10 D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, B.P. 189, Takaddoum, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Katmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsesgracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington 1*. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*).
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, Oslo. Mail Add.: Postboks 7034 H - Oslo 3.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Dr Daudpota Road, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila D-406*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- ROMANIA — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SINGAPORE — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15, Penang Lane, *Singapore 9*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, S-114 51, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIA (Syrian Arab Rep.) — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, Abi Ala, Almaari Street, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51, rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Regional Community Park, Wrightson Road Extension, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*, Trinidad, West Indies.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1X 7EJ*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington, D.C. 20006*.
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow B-36*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM, REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201 đường Hồng-Tháp-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAIRE (Republic of) — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2838 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.